ST. SHOTT'S COMMUNITY STUDY 1965

PROPOSING FACILITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY OF ONTARIO
TORONTO
WITHDRAWN JUN 04 1981
RECEIVED

Department of Economic Development - ARDA Division

LEGISLATIVE
NEWFOUNDLAND
LIBRARY

S T. S H O T T ' S C O M M U N I T Y S T U D Y 1 9 6 5

PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

PROPOSING FACILITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Department of Economic Development ARDA Division

Deputy Minister: Mr. Colin Story

ARDA Fieldmen: Eric Dunne
Launce Shirley

Compilied by: George Billard

101-05232/

CONTENTS

A. SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS AND PROPOSALS

B. FULL COMMUNITY REPORT

1. General Introduction
2. Landing Facilities
3. Community Stage Facilities
4. New Remedies for old Fishing Hazards
5. Population Trends and Fishing Manpower
6. Boats, Gear, Methods
7. Production
8. Fishermens Log Information
9. Land Use and Community Life
10. Salt Bulk Cod Fish Possibilities
11. Producer Cooperative Potential

C. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

D. APPENDIX 1.

APPENDIX 2.

Acknowledgements: Members of the ARDA Staff, Department of Federal Fisheries (Statistical Division) and Dr. Allan Williams.

FOREWORD

This investigation of the community of St. Shott's was carried out at the request of Mr. Colin Story, Deputy Minister of ARDA. All phases of the project were undertaken by three ARDA fieldmen. The main aim was to examine the various aspects of the economic life of St. Shott's. In particular to encourage increased production of fresh fish and help in proposing new methods of production; to enable the fishermen to obtain extra labour benefits and profits from the fishery.

The fieldmen wish to acknowledge the help of all members of the ARDA Division, other assistance was given by Federal Fisheries (Statistical Division), the Newfoundland Co-operative Union and other agencies of government. Special thanks to Dr. Allan F. Williams, Director of Geographical Research, Institute of Social and Economic Research, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

ST. SHOTTS

SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS AND PROPOSALS

ST. SHOTTS:

St. Shotts is located at the exposed south-west end of the Avalon Peninsula on the fringe of a rugged, rocky cove very close to the inshore fishing grounds. Cod is the only specie brought in, and the predominent method of fishing is with nylon gill nets.

The fish landing area consists of a pier and breakwater with community stage and small slipway protected by a concrete seawall. These facilities are inadequate for present fishing operations and need improvement to make fishing an economic operation and permit future expansion.

The population increased from 73 in 1891 to 189 in 1961 and is now about 207. Few people leave the settlement for work. Since 1956 the number of fishermen per year averaged 38. Exactly half the present fishermen of St. Shotts are less than 45 years of age, this is a favourable circumstance as regards to manpower.

PROBLEMS:

Officers of the ARDA Division have stated present fishing methods, conditions of the landing area, annual production, and the basic requirements to make this a more productive fishing area.

At present the boat landing area is too small, congestion is increased by its use by extra crews from other settlements. Catches are high, but landing facilities are hazardous and unnecessarily difficult and time wasting. (Particulars here explained pages

PROPOSALS:

All the problems and possibilities of St. Shotts are revised in the following pages in detail. Here a general summary of proposals is listed:

1. Fishing Facilities (Marine Works, Navigational Aids, Engine Hoist).
2. Salt Cod Fish Processing and Deboning Operation.
3. Community Pasture Development.
4. Formation of Fisherman's Producer Cooperative.

ST. SHOTTS FULL COMMUNITY REPORT

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The object here is to present the facts about the small fishing settlement of St. Shotts. The report included a description of existing fishing conditions, its development, potential limitation and requirements to make this a more productive self-sustaining fishing community. Information was obtained by ARDA Fieldmen, by personal interviews with the fishermen, by analysis of fishery statistics and perusal of previous reports by other survey teams.

St. Shotts is situated on the south-west end of the Avalon Peninsula, on the margin of a shallow cove about 600 feet wide, exposed to the Atlantic Ocean. This indenture in a coastline of low rugged cliffs with many rocky offshore ledges, makes St. Shotts a hazardous and seemingly impossible location for cod fishing. In spite of this fishing is carried on extensively from May until September. By road, the settlement is about 118 miles south of St. John's. The nearest large community is Trepassey, 13 miles to the north-east. St. Shotts is located very close to the inshore fishing grounds.

The settlement consists of 41 houses with 22 two storey and 19 one storey, twelve summer fishing shacks in the community stage area, and 30 to 40 fish store sheds and barns. A new school and church have been recently completed. There is a CNT office and telephone line to St. John's and surrounding communities. Nearest medical aid is a nursing station at Trepassey, a doctor at Ferryland and serious cases are hospitalized at St. John's.

2. LANDING FACILITIES

The fish landing area near the community stage offers little protection for the boats. When discharging fish, fishermen are unable to tie their boats to the pier because of the heavy undertow sweeping in through the channel and pounding the boats. Expert seamanship prevents heavy damage, and the fishermen have to take one boat at a time and anchor it a safe distance from the pier, near mouth of the cove. The concrete pier is approximately 200 feet long and 20 feet wide. Too small, it would appear that it needs to be extended another 25 feet offshore to give better protection to the present boat shelter basin. To enable the fishermen to land their catches in a satisfactory manner, arrangements have been made to blast and remove rock from the basin and complete the work during the spring of 1965 to provide a small boat shelter.

3. COMMUNITY STAGE FACILITIES

The fishermen found that the Community Stage was only large enough to store half of their saltbulk in 1964 and they feel an extension should be built on the end to bring the stage to the full length of 150 feet, instead of its present length of 80 feet.

A shelter deck with roof might also be built along the front of the stage, equipped with splitting tables and wash tanks (as most community stages). Construction materials are available at the site for breast works and breakwater extension (i.e. sand from local beach, heavy gravel only 50 yards from pier, and better quality sand from Trepassey).

The community stage salt water pump caused great inconvenience in the 1964 season, by continually being plugged with the heavy kelp. The fishermen suggest the damming of a fresh water stream located above the community stage, which might gravity feed to the stage area by means of a two inch plastic pipe.

4. NEW REMEDIES FOR OLD FISHING HAZARDS

St. Shotts suffers greatly climatically, due to its nearness to the mixing point of the Gulf Stream and Labrador Current with consequent high percentage of fog and drizzle. Storms are frequent and precepitation is high (about 5 inches monthly-wettest part of Newfoundland); most fog is experienced in spring and early summer. The lighthouse at Cape Race operates a horn for the area (1954 during spring, horn operated over 500 continuous hours). There is a navigation light and fog signal at both Cape Pine and Powles Head; also a fog whistle at Easter Head, about quarter mile from St. Shotts.

The above facilities help considerably and others are available which will directly aid the fishermen. There is an inexpensive electronic attachment which could be located on the gillnet buoys. This would be set up to give a "beeping" sound to ships in the area and be an aid to the fishermen in finding off-shore nets.

Several fishermen have requested a KODEN SEA RECORDER for experimentation during the summer of 1965. This small portable, transistorized machine gives accurate recording of both sea-floor contour and fish outlines. Its special features

(small, light in weight, economical, highly sensitive requiring little power, recording accurately for forty hours, using standard flashlight batteries and dependable in performance) make it admirably suited to local needs.

There is a new high-power Japanese tranceiver which may help fishing crews to communicate with each other at sea and with families at home. The transceiver is small and light, good within a radius of 3 to 5 miles. The small battery can be charged nightly by plugging into electricity supply of fishermen's homes.

5. POPULATION TRENDS AND FISHING MANPOWER

The population figures for St. Shotts's (Table 1 and Chart 1) indicate a fairly steady increase. The growth rate is most marked from the middle 30's on. Many residents of St. Shotts express the view that few people are interested in leaving, and that the majority of the few who have left would return if the opportunity presented itself. This is a rather healthy measure of the economic situation of the community; clearly, there is potential here. Available evidence would suggest that the peak in the population of St. Shott's is not likely to occur for many years yet.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF ST. SHOTTS
by given years
1891 to 1961

1891	73
1901	83

CHART 1

POPULATION OF ST. SHOTTS, BY GIVEN CENSUS YEARS
1901 to 1961

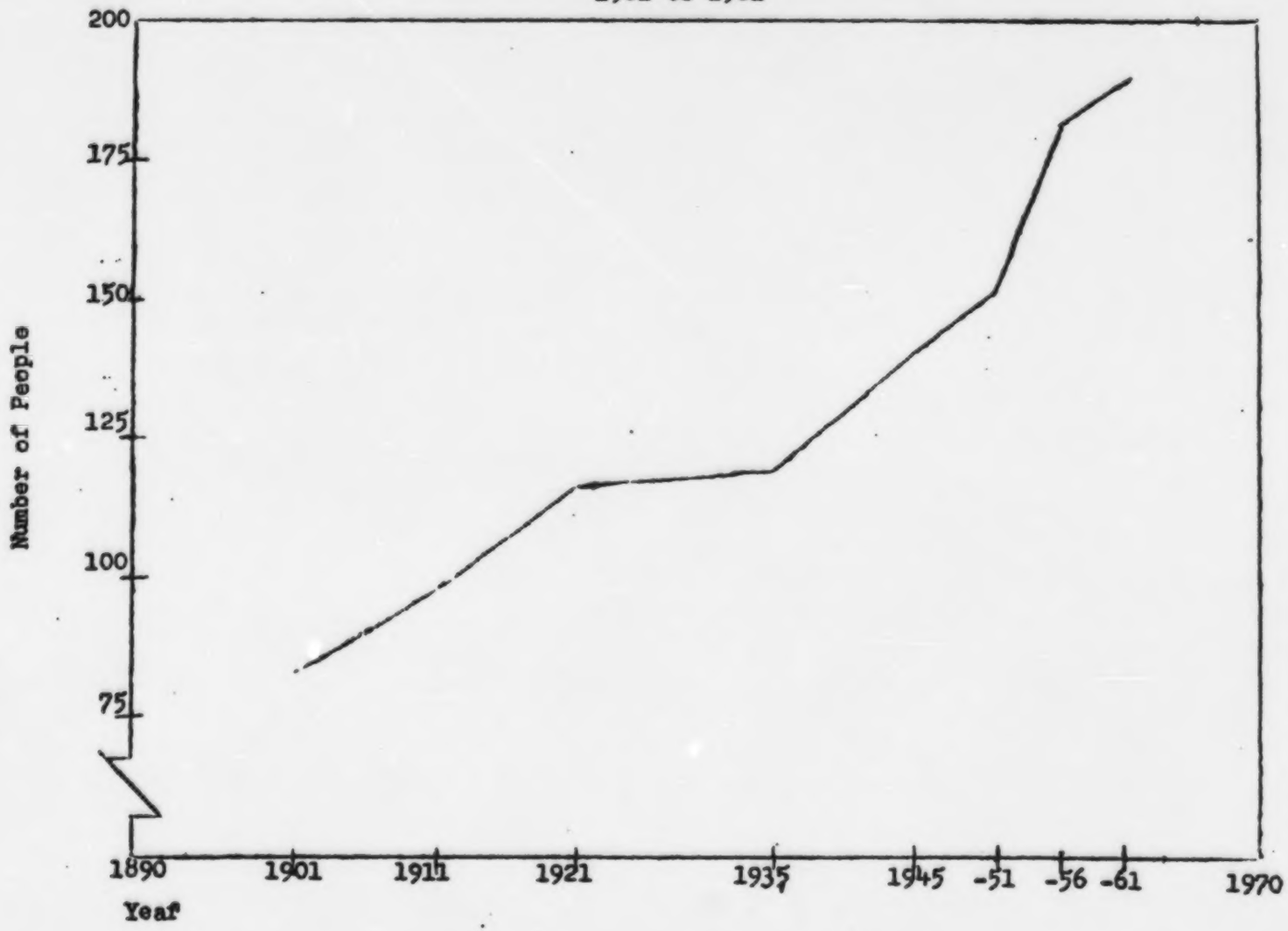


TABLE 1 (cont.)

1911	98
1921	117
1935	119
1945	140
1951	152
1965	182
1961	189
1965	207

Sources: NFLD. CENSUS, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 1935 and 1945.

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1951, 1956, 1961

ARDA Survey, 1965

The fishermen have always carried on a prolific fishery with trawls and gill nets and have never known a failure fishing season. The great community cooperative spirit helps over - come the specific hardships and risks in landing catches and boats during rough weather. Mutual agreement and group marketing usually brings a high price for quality fish. The male population of St. Shotts is engaged in fishing almost to a man. The number of fishermen has not varied greatly over the nine year period shown in Table 2 and Chart 2. In fact since 1960 the number of full-time fishermen (and they are all full-time) has remained perfectly constant. Most of the older school boys help out during their holidays. The opinion is that many of these boys will eventually take up fishing full-time. It appears that the supply of labour for fishing is in no danger in this community. (Table 2 and Chart 2 follows)

CHART 2

NUMBER OF FISHERMEN, BY CATEGORY AND TOTAL, BY YEAR, IN ST. SHOTTS, 1956 to 1964

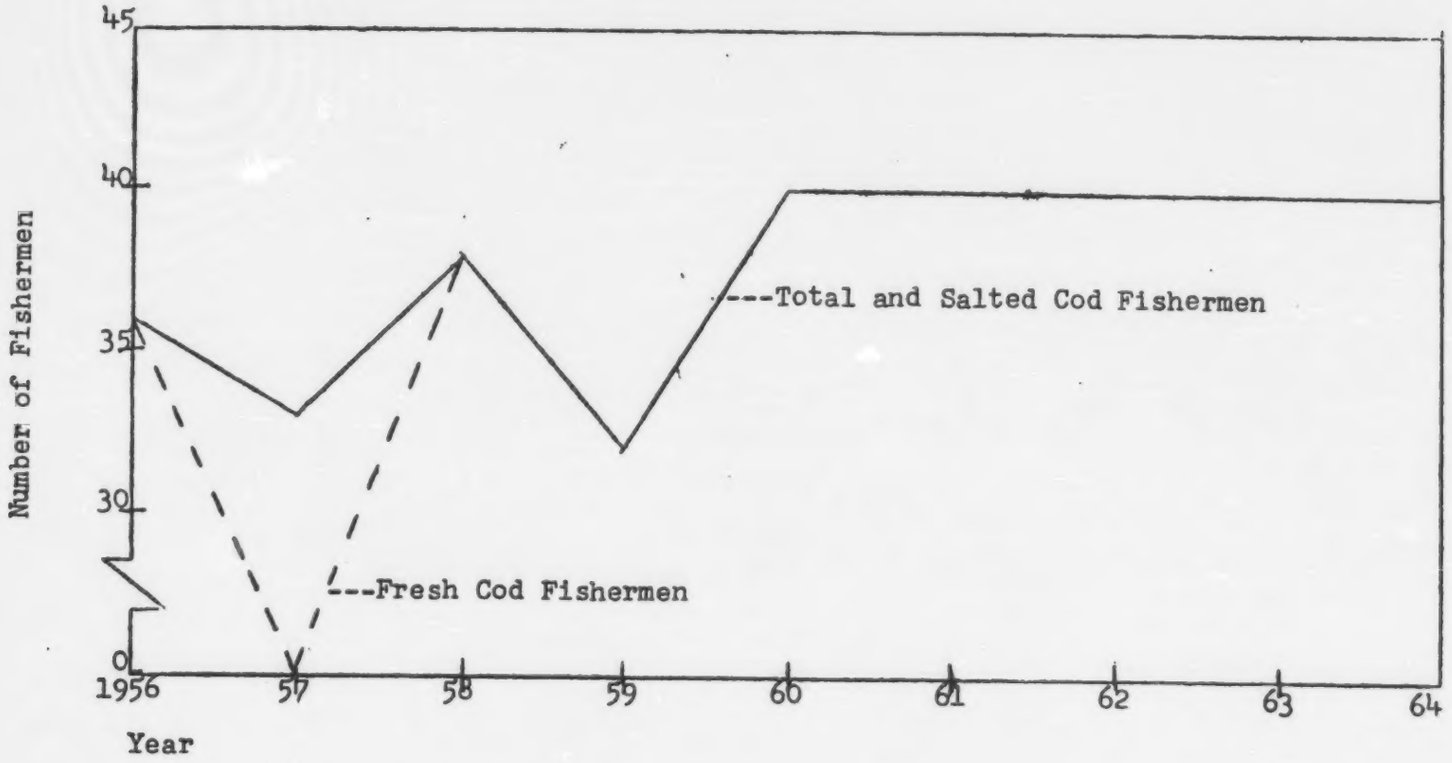


TABLE 2

NUMBER OF FISHERMEN BY CATEGORY, ST. SHOTTS, 1956 - 64

Year	Full Time	Total	Cod Fishermen	
			Salted	Fresh
1956	36	36	36	36
1957	33	33	33	-
1958	38	38	38	38
1959	32	32	32	32
1960	40	40	40	40
1961	40	40	40	40
1962	40	40	40	40
1963	40	40	40	40
1964	40	40	40	40
Average	37.7			

Source: Economics Branch, Canada Dept. of Fisheries.

Some further light can be thrown on this favourable situation in fishing labour for St. Shott's by examining Tables 3 and 4. From Table 3 it may be seen that there are about an equal number of fishermen under 30 years of age as there is in the 40 to 55 years range. A continued supply of fishermen will be available as those in the higher age brackets drop out.

Table 4 is further revealing in this context. Exactly half of the present fishermen of St. Shott's are less than 45 years of age, indeed, approximately 40% of the total are under 40. Going higher up the scale 72% of the fishermen are under 55, which is not a very old age for fishing. It is now quite obvious that the fishery in St. Shott's is in a favourable position with regards to manpower.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF FISHERMEN AND SKIPPERS, BY GIVEN AGE GROUPS, IN ST. SHOTTS, 1964

Age	All fishermen	Skippers
Under 20	3	0
20-24.9	4	1
25-29.9	5	1
30-34.9	1	0
35-39.9	1	0
40-44.9	4	3
45-49.9	4	4
50-54.9	4	2
55-59.9	7	3
60-64.5	2	2
65-69.9	0	0
Over 70	1	1
Total	36	17

Source: ARDA Field Survey, Jan. 1965

CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF FISHERMEN LESS THAN A GIVEN AGE IN ST. SHOTTS-1964

Age	Number
Less than 20	3
" " 25	7
" " 30	12
" " 35	13

CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF FISHERMEN LESS THAN A GIVEN AGE IN ST. SHOTTS-1964 (cont'd)

Age	Number
Less than 40	14
" " 45	18
" " 50	22
" " 55	26
" " 60	33
" " 65	35
" " 70	35
" " 75	36

Source: ARDA Field Study

6. BOATS, GEAR, METHODS

The fishermen here fish in highly seaworthy 24 foot open motor boats, which are moored offshore during the fishing season and are hauled upon the shore by winches at the first sign of approaching bad weather, (This is often 3 or 4 days per week). There are twenty-five boats fishing out of St. Shott's with two man crews who averaged approximately $2,100.00 per man during the 1964 fishing season. These boats are powered by 4 - 5 - 8 h.p. gasoline type engines all Acadia - Atlantic and Stuart because it is easy to repair and get spare parts. St. Shott's men show a great willingness to try new fishing methods. The small boats of St. Shott's sometimes do better than the larger boat fishermen of nearby Trepassey. As stated previously a few fishermen from the southwest coast ports of Francois, Belleoram, Grand Bank,

Burnt Islands, Rose Blanche, Daniels Point and Trepassey fish from the cove of St. Shott's several weeks during the peak fishing season.

This year there were three fishing boats conctructed for the fishermen of St. Shott's. These motor boats are 24 feet in length and are practical for gillnet fishing. Boat building is a new venture for the St. Shott's fishermen as they always had their boats built in St. Marys Bay. The men plan to build their own boats in the future.

The method of fishing in St. Shott's is gillnets exclusively. The quantity caught by other methods (Jiggers) is megligible. This total reliance on gillnet can be seen in Table 5. There are no longer any cod traps or trawl lines in this community. Gillnet fishing was introduced around 1961; the number increasing almost 100% from 1962 to 1964. The average number of nets used per boat in 1964 was 12.6; and per man, 5.6 (See also Table 6). The new monofilament gillnets proved successful during the testing staze in 1964 and the fishermen are showing initiative in purchasing a number of monofilament gillnets for the 1965 season.

TABLE 5

MEN, BOATS AND GEAR, ST. SHOTTS, 1956-64

Year	Mtr. Boats	Row Boats	Gill Nets	Traps	Hand Lines	Trawl Lines	Dip Nets	Cost Nets
1956	8	8	24	1	-	300	10	5
1957	11	10	33	1	33	400	-	-
1958	13	11	33	5	50	400	-	-
1959	14	11	33	5	50	400	-	-

TABLE 5

MEN, BOATS AND GEAR, ST. SHOTTS, 1956-64 (cont'd)

Year	Mtr. Boats	Row Boats	Gill Nets	Traps	Hand Lines	Trawl Lines	Dip Nets	Cost Nets
1960	16	16	48	5	50	409	32	-
1961	17	17	60	5	50	450	32	-
1962	18	18	120	1	-	-	-	-
1963	17	17	90	-	80	-	-	-
1964	19	19	204	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Economics Branch, Canada Dept. of Fisheries

The fishermen set their gillnets in fleets or four. Each gillnet measures 50 fathoms by 25 meshes deep; mesh size is 7 or 7½ inches. Each boat fishes three or four fleets of gillnets without mechanical haulers. These nets are set two or three miles offshore in approximately twelve fathoms of water during June and July and four to five miles offshore in twenty fathoms of water during August and September (See Table 1). With the 12 mile fishing limit now in force the St. Shotts fishermen are protected from the deepsea trawlers as the gillnet fishing grounds are situated well inside of the dragging limits.

The fishermen have circumvented the difficulties in landing fish at the community stage. The boats are moored on the collar and the fish is gutted, thrown into a manilla twine bag net which is attached to the boat's gunwale, with holding capacity of approximately 1500 lbs). The mouth of the net is closed with a drawstring and it is hauled to the pier and lifted

from the water by means of an engine hoist, mast and boom. The bag of fish is dropped onto a large platform scale (2000 lb. capacity), weighed and then hoisted aloft over a large overhead box where the end of the net is untied and the fish dropped into the box. This box is fitted with a hinged door in the slanted end so that trucks can be loaded with fish.

This is a slow operation and the fishermen complain about the 10 h.p. Acadia drumhoist, engine especially where only one boat at a time can discharge. Discharging one boat takes from fifteen to thirty minutes so one can easily see why it is late in the night before all boats are unloaded. It is, therefore, suggested that the proper authorities look into this problem and find ways to speed up discharging either by installing a heavier engine for hoisting or a conveyor system from the scales to the box or truck.

Cod is the only specie caught commercially in St. Shott's. The fresh cod is sold to plants at Trepassey and Tors Cove. The salt fish is sold mostly in salt bulk because of the difficulty of sun drying in this foggy area. This preponderance of salt bulk can be observed in Table 7; for this reason only this production is shown on Chart 3. Price received for heavy salted 1964 season was $25.00 per draft. A small portion was light salted and sold to a Spanish buyer.

CHART 3

PRODUCTION OF HEAVY SALTED COD, IN ST. SHOTTS
1954 to 1964

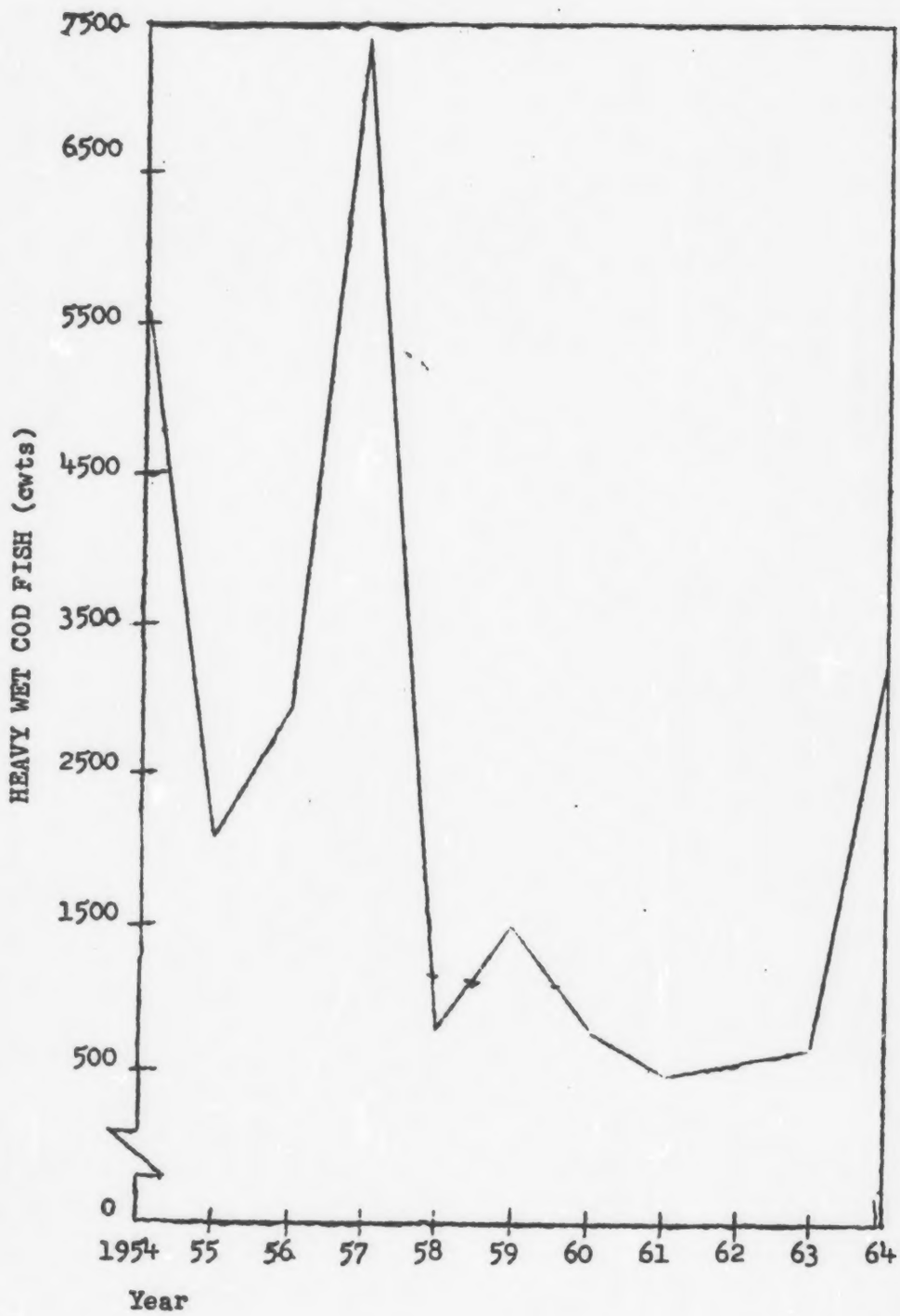


TABLE 7

ST. SHOTTS - COD FISH PRODUCTION, BY GRADE, 1954 - 64

Year	Light Dry (qtls) A	Heavy Wet (cwts) B	Light Dry Equivalent Weight of A & B	Equivalent Weight Head on - Gutted lbs.
1954		5,600	3,080	1,377,600
1955		2,100	1,155	516,600
1956		2,956	1,626	727,176
1957	164	7,400	4,234	1,893,872
1958		800	440	196,800
1959		1,500	825	369,000
1960		800	440	196,800
1961	150	500	425	190,200
1962	350	600	680	304,400
1963	70	675	441	197,410
1964		3,200	1,760	787,200
Eleven Year Averages	184	2,376	1,373	614,278

Source: Economics Branch, Canada Dept. of Fisheries.

7. PRODUCTION:

Production facts can be studied from Table 8 which gives a summary of fishing operations for 15 crews which fished out of St. Shott's during 1964 season.

An important point shown in Table 8 is the value of the catch per man, which is the final criterion of the profitability

of the voyage. The landings per man (in pounds) are not exceedingly high or impressive. Other areas have higher figures in this case. However, the value of the catch per man is worth moting. Even though this is a gross value, few inshore fishermen in Newfoundland can claim fishery earnings of $2,100 per year, and it must be remembered the fishing season is short at St. Shott's. It would be interesting to see the earning potential if a longer fishing season were made possible by improved landing facilities.

As mentioned above, the value of catch per man is the significant figure in this context. While landings per man are not exceedingly high, co-operative action in marketing the catch accounts for the rather high value. Other Newfoundland fishermen could well take their cue from the procedure of the St. Shott's fishermen.

8. FISHERMENS LOG INFORMATION:

On our visit the fishermen were approached to keep a daily fishermen's log of which they approved. Copies were mailed from the ARDA office to all crews for recording the 1965 gill net catch and report on the weather. The log will show the following information which will be most beneficial to the fishermen and to any government or economic survey teams visiting the area.

The name of the fisherman and number in his crew; Size of boat and engine and type of gear and amount used; Name of fishing area; Depths nets fished; Type of bottom; Distance of fishing

grounds from shore operations; Size of nets, meshes, leaders, etc; Buyers or collectors visiting the area and prices paid; Accurate account of daily catch; Time of day nets hauled; Catch condition and amount of fish thrown away; All weights of fish shown will be head-on gutted.

Special information on weather, winds, strength of tides, light conditions, size of fish, types of fish, ice conditions (freeze-ups and break-ups) will also be recorded.

9. LAND USE AND COMMUNITY LIFE:

The community of St. Shott's has a good acreage of open pastures, with many small gardens. Quick census taken January 1965 showed there were twenty-one (21) horses, thirty-seven (37) cattle, two hundred and three (203) sheep and about two hundred and fifty (250) hens. Each family usually has one small horse, one cow and six to ten sheep with ten to fifteen hens. Vegetables grown are mainly cabbage and turnip, few carrots and potatoes. Years ago the potato was the main vegetable but has declined to nil in later years due to ground disease "potato canker". The few garden crops are rotated and the ground is fertilized by kelp, caplin and commercial fertilizers. The keeping of home gardens does not interfere with fishing time.

Livestock are kept for home consumption; there is very little sold. Horses are used for a little ploughing but mostly

for wood hauling and means of transport in winter (when local roads are sometimes snow blocked). St. Shott's sheep are considered one of the best breeds on the Avalon usually winning prizes at local fairs. This is a great area for sheep and would make an ideal Community Pasture. The present pasture lands could be improved and restocked with improved breeds of sheep and cattle. Suggest a community pasture with a shepherd, sheep dips, shearing sheds and slaughter house, the quality mutton of St. Shott's to be sold locally. A few sheep in St. Shott's wintered in nearby scrub bush and trees in 1964. There is a great deal of hayland fenced and acres of open grasslands. The fishermen make hay late in September after the fishery has terminated.

Most common fuel is wood which has to be cut and dug from the ground or "mined" in the sparse woods about two miles from the settlement. This wood is scrub trees with large roots. The hard working fishermen gather in large stock piles of this "mined" wood during the winter months when they have plenty of spare time. A small quantity of peat is also harvested for fuel.

When approached on possibilities of centralization the people showed no interest or desire. The fishermen feel they are on the fishing ground and can make a good living from the fishery. They are isolated many times during the winter months but the road clearing programme is improving annually. The people are interested in improvements. On January 16, 1965 the fishermen of St. Shott's (numbering 36) signed a petition in agreement with proposed breakwater improvements. They also enclosed a rough drawn plan expressing their ideas on marine works to be done in the area in order to make the cod fishery time more productive and less dangerous.

10. CODFISH POSSIBILITIES (Boneless-Salt Bulk-Smoked-Pickled).

St. Shott's has the additional advantage of producing large fish which provides the thick fillet preferred for boneless cod and which commands a premium price and demands less labour cost in production.

A large capital investment is neither practical nor necessary in order to enter the salt fish operation at St. Shott's. Emphasis is placed on salting, drying, skinning, deboning and the packing of boneless salt cod strips which would be suitable for the export market. This operation would provide the greatest amount of employment to the St. Shott's fishermen in addition to the very high price they would receive for this finished product.

The price of Newfoundland fillet strips today is about 37¢ per lb. in Puerto Rico and 42-44¢ in American markets. These prices are CIF. Freight is about 2¢ per lb. and the cost of packaging is about 1¢ per lb. Deboning labour costs are also 1¢ per lb. The American product must be superior and completely boneless. Fillet for Puerto Rico can contain pin bones and can be somewhat thinner.

Another aspect of the fishing industry which may bear looking into as being feasible for St. Shott's is a pickled and smoked cod operation or Greek salt bulk processing. This could be a very worthwhile operation in view of the constant supply at St. Shott's of large thick codfish caught in gill nets from May to September as this quality of codfish is ideal for production of pickled and smoked cod or Greek salt bulk of which both commands a good demand and a high price. Again this type

of operation would not require a large capital investment.

11. PRODUCER CO-OPERATIVE POTENTIAL:

The fishermen expressed the desire to look into the possibilities of forming a producer-co-operative in the community at a recent public meeting. By discussion among themselves the fishermen are aware of the responsibilities, the need to work together and neccessitate good management. Briefly this can be done by the following steps suggested by the representative of the Newfoundland Co-op Union.

1. Set up a Provisional Board of Directors. Any number of people from the settlement to discuss co-ops. Distribute co-op pamphlets.
2. Provisional Board will later hold a constitutional meeting at which they will invite:
   a. Government Representatives.
   b. Registrar of Co-ops.
   c. Nfld. Co-op Union Representative.
   d. ARDA (Rural Development Officer).
3. Provisional Board raises share capital according to the new constitution. This amount is put into a "Trust Account".
4. Call a general membership meeting of the public and all shareholders.
5. Decision meeting.
   a. Do we form a co-op?
   b. Elect a Board of Directors.
   c. Plan policy (Co-op advisers present).
   d. Hire a manager.
   e.. Move into proposed project or the planned programm

C. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

CONCLUSIONS:

St. Shott's has proven to be a successful fishing settlement producing large thick fish with good fillets, which now command a premium price on world markets. Investigation by ARDA fieldmen show the potential profit margins and marketing by strip filleting deboning operations in the settlement. This operation seems practical and feasible and should be implemented by the fishermen with the help of ARDA and other government agencies in the near future. The economics of the operation has been proven by mainland operators in Nova Scotia, (who get most of their raw material from Western Newfoundland salt bulk codfish) and other firms in Newfoundland.

There are four advantages of producing boneless fillet at St. Shott's:

1. It will be a high priced product for which there is a strong and growing demand.
2. It will provide two to three months extra labour for a number of fishermen.
3. Incomes will be higher because of better prices received for finished fish product.
4. Extended unemployment benefits.

The boat docking and fish landing facilities must be improved in order for the fishermen of the area to increase productivity and carry out efficient handling operations.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Producer owned and operated small salt fish processing and deboning plant on a portional catch basis be started at St. Shott's during 1965 fishing season.

2. The fishermen of the settlement would form a Producer-Co-operative and pool all community resources and market their own products. (Fish-Mutton)

3. Training in the technical aspects of producing salt bulk fish for Greek market and boneless fillet be started in St. Shott's.

4. Community stage be extended and the fish landing area and facilities be improved for new proposed operations.

5. ARDA fieldmen be stationed in the area for several weeks and later make periodical trips to advise and help in community social and economic development.

6. Community Pasture for sheep be started on a large scale.

7. Suggest experimentation with navigational aids mentioned in report.

REFERENCES:

For further information on St. Shott's and the fishing potential, see the following reports at the ARDA office.

1. Community Investment.

2. Boneless cod and salt fish processing.

3. Hypothetical Plant - Processing Costs.

4. Proposed salt fish packaging unit.
(Based on St. Shott's 1964 production).

5. Suggested marine works improvements drawings and approximate estimates.

6. Photo file. Pictures of fish landing area.

7. Summary fishing operations St. Shott's
(1964 figures).

8. Report on Nova Scotia boneless codfish operation.

APPENDIX

GENERAL NOTES

Visiting Fishermen: During 1964 fishing season nine (9) fishermen from Daniel's Point used St. Shott's landing facilities, fishing 53 nylon gill nets and producing approximately 365,136 fresh pounds of codfish. Of this amount 257 quintals were light salted and balance sold to nearby plants.

Community Value: Federal-Provincial government improvement investments at St. Shott's over the years are valued at approximately $148,863.70. The fishermen's own fishing investment is about $39,382.00 (boats and gear) and about $4,500.00 (sheds, stores and stages). Fishing improvements projects estimated (approximately) at $87,590.00 have been suggested by fishermen and proposed to make this area more productive and the work of fish landing easier and less hazardous for the fishermen. The total community investments is approximately $290,745.70. This does not include winter snow clearing and highroads improvements.

Earnings: Summary of fishermen's earnings is shown in the ARDA file; an average of $2105.60 from the fishery, and $532.00 (average) from other sources, including social benefits. A total average income per fishermen of $2637.60. Lowest income from the fishery was $938.07 and the highest was $3610.86. Eight (8) fishermen show a total income for 1964 between $3,500.00 and $4,000.00. See detailed summary of the 1964 St. Shott's fishing operations at the ARDA office.

S T. S H O T T ' S C O M M U N I T Y

Appendix 1.

ASSETS

40 hard working fishermen

25 motor boats 924 - 26 ft.

18 tow dorys

248 nylon gill nets

25 gasoline engines (4-6-8 hp)

236 good breed sheep (winter)

400 good breed sheep (spring-summer)

37 cattle

300 hens

21 horses

41 houses (a) 22 two storey
(b) 19 one storey

30 to 40 sheds and fish stores

12 summer fishing shacks

a new school

New modern church

Electricity in all homes

Gravity water in homes

4 trucks .... 4 cars

Community stage (70 ft.)

Sea breakwater

Boat slipway

2 mechanical winches

Acres of grasslands
(a) good pastures
(b) home gardens

NEEDS

80 ft. ext. on community stage

20-25 ft. angled ext. on breakwater pier. (east) wider trucking area and road approach.

15 ft. ext. on small concrete seawall (west).

Inside breakwater area or gulch have rocks bolders drilled, blown and dredged out for boat protection.

Possible side ext. and roof on community stage with working area for many more fishermen

Slipway area cleared completely by tractor or clam-shovel

Speedier hauling and hoisting winches

Trial run on small fish drying and deboning salt cod production

80 - 100 monofilament gillnets

Community road improvement

Highroad improvements

Two fish recorders (like ARDA sample).

Improved communications system

More equipment for winter snow clearing

Good fish markets; good prices

Gas and oil supply tanks

Fresh water gravity system to wash fish at community stage

ST SHOTT'S COMMUNITY

ASSETS

Small sports fishing stream
(a) trout (b) salmon

Good partridge hunting area on the Avalon

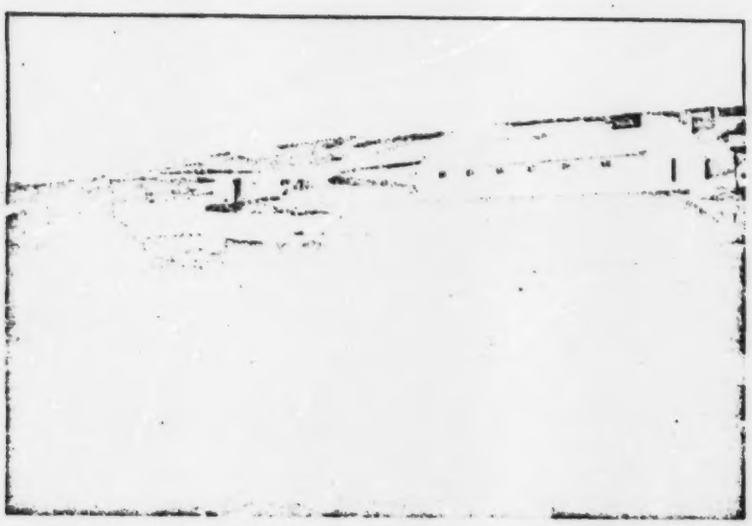
Sandy beach bottom of cove.
Rugged scenic spot.

NEEDS

Community pasture for 1000 sheep with shepherd - dips - pure bred rams - slaughter area etc.

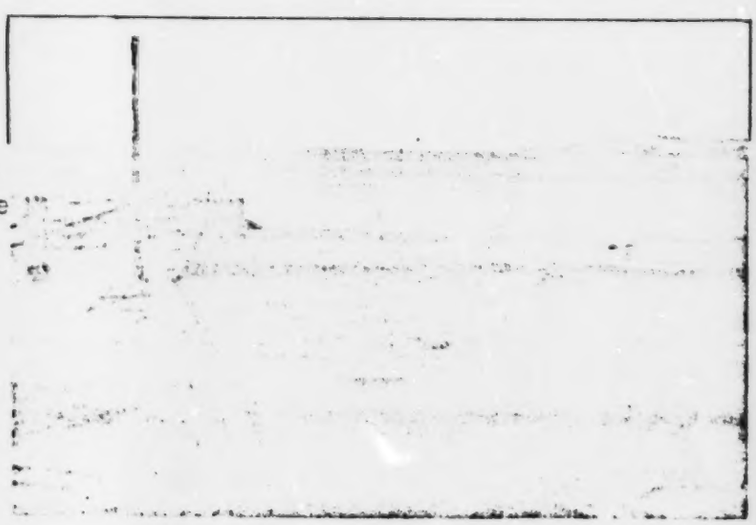
New boat shelter and landing area to left of present pier.

COMMUNITY STAGE - BOAT SHELTER BASIN ST. SHOTT'S



New Community Stage and present boat shelter basin. Rocks in centre to be drilled, blasted and removed. (All pictures taken at low tide, calm seas).

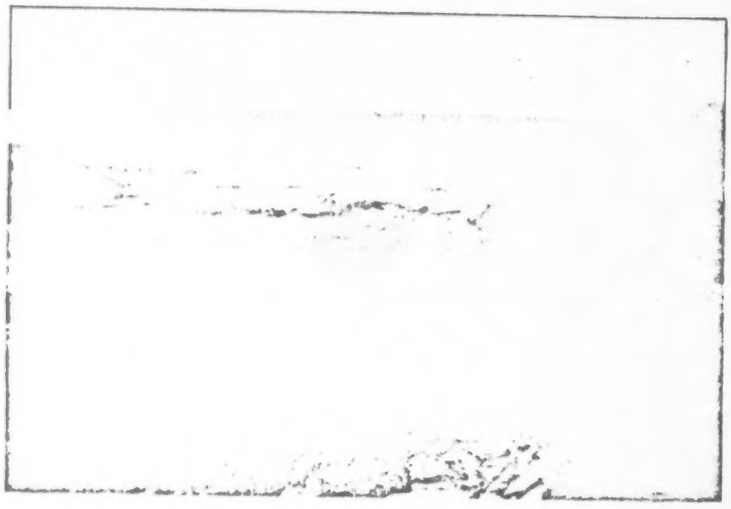
View of present pier, boom hoist pole and boat shelter basin showing small concrete seawall to extreme right.



Western concrete seawall, slipway and boat shelter basin. Settlement in background.

ST. SHOTT'S (Fish Landing Area)

New area to east of present pier suggested for second boat shelter basin. (All pictures taken at low tide - calm seas).



Downhill approach to St. Shott's landing box for trucks (centre) Salt bulk storage shed to left, owned by fishermen.

Background area of new proposed boat shelter. Summer fishing shacks on hill.

ST SHOTT'S GILLNET FISHING GROUNDS

GILLNET 50 FATHOMS LONG
7" 1/2 INCH MESH